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SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 12 [DECEMBER] FOR 1991

[Rough, summary translations of selected articles, mostly on amateur radio subjects, from **RADIO**, a monthly magazine published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military-training organization DOSAAF.]

[As part of their support of the activities of the International Amateur Radio Union, the Region 1 IARU Secretariat and The American Radio Relay League, Inc. generously reimburse subscription and postal expenses.]

[Square brackets set off material added by the translator **and not appearing in the original** -- such as a comment, reference, or equivalent expression in another language.]

[Some of the terms used in this summary translation, such as USSR, Soviet, DOSAAF, etc., were current when the material was published but have since become obsolete. I shall generally follow the terminology used in the publication being translated.]

[Irregular postal-delivery times and a month-long absence in February 1992 have created a backlog of RADIO magazines and PATRIOT (formerly SOVETSKIY PATRIOT) newspapers awaiting translation. To catch up, I am reducing this summary translation to a bare minimum.]

Page(s)	HIGHLIGHTS
2	"Stars of the Air" Results.
4	Mention of OSCAR-1.
3 - 5	Two Articles for Soviet SWL DXers: History, Clubs, HF broadcasting stations.
5 - 6	"CQ-U."
6	Conversion of FM Band in Imported Receivers (88 - 108 MHz) to Soviet FM Band (65.8 - 73 MHz).

Please send corrections and comments, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

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RADIO #09/1991 RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON DURING FEBRUARY 1992
SUMMARY TRANSLATION TO BE SENT TO ARRL BY 30 APRIL 1992

pp 2 - 3: "STARS OF THE SHORTWAVE AIRWAVES" ["ZVEZDY KV EFIRA"][1], by B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov, UW3AX.

Faced with reductions in funds made available for competitions to the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel', RADIO magazine decided in early 1991 to establish and finance a new type of on-site/off-site competitions[2].

The rules were based on experience gained at the radiosport world championship held during the Good Will Games at Seattle in 1990. On that occasion, the Federation of Radio Sport assumed at least the moral obligation to sponsor an analogous championship at St. Petersburg during the next Good Will Games in 1994. And since things weren't moving in the FRS, RADIO magazine decided to take over preparations for the future world championship, bearing in mind that the level of development of amateur radio here won't permit relying on individual stations, as was done at Seattle.

Three differences from national on-site/off-site championships: (1) Each team consisted of two people, who could come from different areas; (2) the organizers provided antennas; (3) third, computer programs functionally similar to the "QSO Manager" and "Referee" ones used in Seattle were created by D. Samarin, UA1CFL, an Institute of Aviation Equipment-Building student in Leningrad.

The practical work of preparing for and conducting the competitions was done, under contract with RADIO magazine, by the Leningrad radiotechnical scientific center "Contest-Radio." Thanks go to V. Aksenov, UA1AKS, A. Yelizarov, UA1-169-2475, A. Karpov, RV1AW, D. Samarin, UA1CFL, V. Aleksandrov, UA1AIU, I. Abakumov, UA1-169-432, and I. Tolmachev, UA1ARK, of the support group.

By and large, the competitions went well, and it is to be hoped that they can be repeated next year.

The first six places were taken by:

1. R1ABZ (193311 points) -- operators V. Gordiyenko (RB5IM, Donetsk) & A. Savenkov (RB5IOK, Donetsk).
2. R1AAB (192233 points) -- operators A. Korpachev (RW9WA, Ufa) & O. Latushkin (RA9WR, Salavat).
3. R1ACZ (185706 points) -- operators K. Khachaturov (UW3AA, Moscow) & A. Lednev (RV3AJ, Moscow).
4. R1AAF (184002 points) -- operators V. Aksenov (UA1AKC, Leningrad) & A. Karpov (RV1AW, Leningrad).
5. R1AAO (183300 points) -- operators I. Korol'kov (UA4FER, Penza) & V. Zaytsev (UA4FDS, Penza).
6. R1ABX (181057 points) -- operators M. Klokov (RZ9UA, Novonuznetsk) & Yu. Shumkin (RW9IM, Tomsk).

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[1]The "SOA" -- "Stars of the Air?" -- competitions were held 17 - 18 August 1991, according to NLD-1496 and NLD-1502(a).

[2]In "On-Site/Off-Site" competitions, "on-site" contestants at the contest site are believed to work "off-site" contestants, while "off-site" contestants work both "on-site" and "off-site" ones.

p 4: "FIRST AMATEUR-RADIO..." ["PERVYY RADIOLYUBITEL'SKIY..."].

Yuriy Gagarin's flight in 1961 was followed on 12 December 1961 by an event in the USA that wasn't noticed in our country -- it wasn't our practice to write about "their" successes. The launching of OSCAR-1 grew out of a meeting in September 1960 by W6MLZ, W6VZA, W6EJU, and W6TNS.

[OSCAR-1 is shown in a photograph on page 4.]

pp 5 - 8: "RISC -- ROAD TO THE FUTURE" ["RISC[3] -- PUT' V BUDUSHCHEYE"], by Ye. Shablygin[4], Moscow.

[Introduction to the Reduced Instruction Set Computer.]

pp 8 - 10: "CABLE TELEVISION: COORDINATED WORK IS NEEDED"

[Ye(lena Vsevolodovna) Turubara, assisted by R. Levin, interview Valeryy Pavlovich Kalinin, Deputy Chairman, and Aleksandr Valentinovich Kosarev, Chief Production Engineer, of the ORPS [Obshchesoyuznaya radiotelevizionnaya peredayushchaya stantsiya - Union-Wide (?) Radio-Television Transmitting Station], which is directly engaged in developing cable television in Moscow[5].]

(The next two articles are in the series "We Listen to and Watch the Whole World")

pp 12 - 13: "SOVIET DXers' CLUBS" ["KLUBY SOVETSKIKH DXISTOV"], by M. Panamonov.

The DX movement in the USSR began to develop, as it did in other countries, in the early twenties, with the appearance of broadcasting stations.

On 28 July 1924, the Council of People's Deputies[6] adopted a decision "On Private Receiving Radiostations," known as the "Law on Freedom of the Airwaves." It gave USSR citizens the right to use radioreceivers and consequently to engage in DXing.

"Radiofront"[7] devoted a lot of attention to DXing broadcasting stations; its editor-in-chief, V. Chumakov, was one of the founders of the Soviet DX movement.

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[3]In Latin letters throughout the original article.

[4]Possibly identical to Yevgeniy Shablygin, RA3AA, mentioned in RADIO #10/1991 as one of the operators of R3A on the sixth floor of the "White House" in August 1991.

[5]Translator's note: It's not clear to me whether ORPS is developing a cable-TV system for Moscow only, or for a wider area.

[6]Equivalent to the Council of Ministers in many countries.

[7]RADIOFRONT was RADIO magazine's predecessor.

But this seemingly promising development of Soviet DXing did not last long. In the Spring of 1937, V. Chumakov was arrested "for assisting imperialist intelligence services and for anti-Soviet agitation by means of involving Soviet citizens in listening to foreign radiostations."[8] Thousands of Soviet DXers were numbered among "traitors to the Motherland." Dark times began for the DX movement in the Soviet Union.

Under the "Khrushchev thaw" ["khrushchevskaya ottepel'"], DXers could again send reception reports and receive QSL cards. But the "thaw" turned to "autumn frosts" ["zamorozki"] fairly soon, and Soviet DXers were again considered [politically] unreliable.

However, despite the many difficulties, genuine radioreception DX enthusiasts could be found.

The first person who succeeded in openly telling the truth "at an official level" about Soviet DXers' disastrous situation was Francisco Rodriguez, DX Editor of the Spanish Service of Radio Moscow. In 1988, he and DXer Sergey Sosedkin prepared a series of radio programs on the history of DXing in the USSR. Earlier, in the late '70s, a group of radioamateur-DX-ers had written a letter to the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' and to the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR, requesting that DXing be officially recognized in the USSR and that Soviet DXers be allowed to operate under the same rules as radioamateur-observers. The letter didn't reach its addressee; the DXers were invited for a conversation you know where ["kuda nado"].[9]

Among those signing this letter was DXer Vladimir Yakovlev. He is now the President of the Soviet DX Archive [prezident sovetskogo DX-arkhiva]. The Soviet DX Archive is an informal association of DXers engaged in gathering information on the development of the DX movement in the USSR and abroad. The Soviet DX Archive has at its disposal unique documents and sound records.

The Soviet DX Archive is by no means the only informal association of Soviet distant reception fans. We'll speak briefly about the best well known of such organizations.

The "Club of Listeners to Radio Canada" ["Klub slushateley radio Kanady"] has existed since 1988, has close contacts with the Russian Service of Radio Canada, and is headed by DXer veteran Al'bert Grabarenko.

The "Moscow DX Association" ["Moskovskaya DX-assotsiatsiya"] was formed 22 July 1990 for DXers from Moscow and the Moscow area. The writer of this article is its President and well-known DXers S. Sosedkin and A. Panteleyev belong to its initiative group. The

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[8]Chumakov's fate is not mentioned. Many "traitors to the Motherland" perished in labor camps or were shot. Those trying to get into Western embassies in Moscow without permission were reportedly given five-year sentences.

[9]The suggestion here is that the KGB intercepted the letter -- inside the USSR -- and called the writers in for a little chat.

But this seemingly peaceful development of Soviet DXing did not last long. In the spring of 1937, V. Chumakov was arrested "for assisting imperialist intelligence services and for anti-Soviet agitation by means of leaving Soviet citizens in listening to foreign radiostations." Thousands of Soviet DXers were murdered among "traitors to the Motherland." Dark times began for the DX movement in the Soviet Union.

Today the "Khrushchev thaw" ("Khrushchevskaya ottepel") DXers could again send reception reports and receive QSL cards. But the "thaw" turned to "autumn frosts" ("zamorozki") fairly soon, and Soviet DXers were again considered [politically] unreliable.

However, despite the many difficulties, genuine radiocooperation DX enthusiasts could be found.

The first person who succeeded in openly telling the truth "at official level" about Soviet DXers' disastrous situation was Tsintsevy Modzgvena, DX editor of the Sports Service of Radio Moscow. In 1988, he and Oleg Sosnovskii prepared a series of radio programs on the history of DXing in the USSR. Earlier, in the late '70s, a group of radiomaterny-DX-ers had written a letter to the Central Radio club of the USSR named after S. P. Korolev! And to the Federation of Radio Sports of the USSR, requesting that DXing be officially recognized in the USSR and that Soviet DXers be allowed to operate under the same rules as radiomaterny-amateurs. The letter didn't reach its addressees, the DXers were invited for a conversation you know where ("Kuda nado").

Among those signing this letter was Oleg Vladimir Yakovlev. He is now the president of the Soviet DX Archive (Prezidium sovetskogo DX-arkhiva). The Soviet DX Archive is an informal association of DXers engaged in gathering information on the development of the DX movement in the USSR and abroad. The Soviet DX Archive has at its disposal unique documents and sound recordings.

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association publishes several DX bulletins, of which "MOSKOW PRESENTS" is the best known. Reviews of this bulletin are broadcast regularly in the DX program of Radio Moscow in Spanish and German. Address for contacts: 119620, Moskva, G-620, ab. yashch. 649 [P. O. Box 649, 119620 MOSCOW G-620, Russia].

The "Leningrad DX Circle" ["Leningradskiy DX-kruzhok"] has several dozen members interested in DX reception. It publishes the fairly popular information bulletin "Exotic DX News" ["Ekzoticheskiye DX-novosti"]. Mikhail Timofeyev and Aleksey Osipov head up the circle. Address for contacts: 195265, Sankt-Peterburg, ab. yashch. 12 [P. O. Box 12, 195265 ST. PETERSBURG, Russia].

The "Free Radio" Club [Klub "Svobodnoye radio"], formed in 1991, collects and disseminates information on unregistered stations, or, as they are called "hobby-pirates" ["khobbi-piraty"]. A monthly report is published in the "Exotic DX News" bulletin. Address for contacts: 119633, Moskva, ab. yashch. 55 [P. O. Box 55, 119633 MOSCOW].

p 13: "NEWS OF THE AIRWAVES" ["NOVOSTI EFIRA"].

[New column giving stations, languages used, times (UTC), frequencies, and addresses of HF broadcasting stations. DXers are asked to send in current information for use in future editions. The first edition contains three entries: Radio Korea (Seoul) in Russian, Radio Polonia in Russian, and Radio Polonia in Esperanto.]

pp 14 - 16: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO

Edited by A[leksandr Ivanovich] Gusev, UA3AVG

"DIPLOMAS" ["CERTIFICATES"].[10]

Apply for the "N. F. Vatunin" diploma to 309710, Belgorodskaya obl., g. Valuyki, ab. yashch. 1, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, P. O. Box 1, 309710 VALUYKI, Belgorodskaya Oblast', Russia].

Apply for the "Port Berdyansk" diploma to 332440, g. Berdyansk, ul. M. Gor'kogo, 13/7, Morskoy torgovyy port, KLKB "Al'batros", Kazakevichu Yu. V. [Yu. V. Kazakevich, "Al'batros" KLKV, Merchant Port, 13/7 M. Gor'kiy St., 332440 BERDYANSK, Russia].

Apply for the "ZhDPI-75" diploma to 262008, Zhitomir-8, ab. yashch. 45, Ivanyuku V. P. (UB5XAL) [V. P. Ivanyuk, UB5XAL, P. O. 45, 262008 ZHITOMIR-8, Ukraine].

Apply for the "Severodvinsk" diploma to 164500, Arkhangel'skaya obl., g. Severodvinsk, ab. yashch. 36, Kovshovu S. V. (UA1OHC) [S. V. Kovshov, UA1OHC, P. O. Box 36, 164500 SEVERODVINSK, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', Russia].

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[10]To save time, only the sponsor's address is given in the first four cases; those interested might write the sponsor for details.

association publishes several DX bulletins, of which "MOSCOW PRESENTS" is the best known. Reviews of this bulletin are broadcast regularly in the DX program of Radio Moscow in Spanish and German. Address for contacts: 119620, Moskva, G-620, ab. yashch. 549 (P. O. Box 549, 119620 MOSCOW G-620, Russia).

The "Leningrad DX Circle" ("Leningradskiy DX-kruzhok") has several dozen members interested in DX reception. It publishes the fairly popular information bulletin "Exotic DX News" ("Exoticheskiye DX-novosti"). Mikhail Timofeyev and Alexey Galkov head up the circle. Address for contacts: 195195, Sankt-Peterburg, ab. yashch. 12 (P. O. Box 12, 195195 ST. PETERSBURG, Russia).

The "Free Radio" Club (Klub "Svobodnoye radio"), formed in 1991, collects and disseminates information on unidentified stations, or, as they are called "hobby-pirates" ("khobbi-piraty"). A monthly report is published in the "Exotic DX News" bulletin. Address for contacts: 119620, Moskva, G-620, yashch. 65 (P. O. Box 65, 119620 MOSCOW).

9 1/4 "News of THE AIRWAVES" ("NOVOSTI EFIRA").

New column giving stations, languages used, times (GMT), frequencies, and addresses of RF broadcasting stations. DXers are asked to send in current information for use in future columns. The first edition contains three entries: Radio Korea (South) in Russia, Radio Polonia in Russian, and Radio Polonia in Esperanto.

Pp 14 - 1st "CQ-G."

INFORMATION

Edited by Aleksandr Ivanovich Gusev, USSAVC

"DIPLOMAS" ("SERTIFICATES").[1]

Apply for the "R. F. Vetunin" diploma to Zoya Sergeevna Ab., G. Valuyki, ab. yashch. 1, diplomny Moskva (Diplom Commission, P. O. Box 1, 309910 VALUYKI, Belgorodskaya Oblast', Russia).

Apply for the "Post Berdyansk" diploma to 332440, G. Berdyansk, ul. M. Gor'kogo, 32/7, Moskov gorpovvy port, Kiev "Air'bastrea", Kvadsiolon Yu. V. [Yu. V. Kazakevich, "Air'bastrea" SIPV, Moscow Port, 32/7 M. Gor'kiy St., 332440 BERDYANSK, Ukraina].

Apply for the "ZACHS-15" diploma to 262009, Kirovsk-9, ab. yashch. 45, Ivanyuku V. P. [USSXAIY IV. P. Ivanyuk, USSXAI, P. O. 45, 262009 KIROVSK-9, Ukraina].

Apply for the "Severodvinsk" diploma to 164500, Arkhangel'skaya obl., G. Severodvinsk, ab. yashch. 8. Kovalyova S. V. (YA2UHC) [S. V. Kovalev, YA2UHC, P. O. Box 28, 164500 SEVERODVINSK, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', Russia].

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[1] To save time, only the sponsor's address is given in the first four cases; those interested might write the sponsor for details.

The SCA (Sister-cities award) diploma is issued for working, since 21 September 1989, Khabarovsk and its sister cities Portland (Oregon, USA) and Niigata (Japan), using any mode, on any amateur band. Log extracts go to 680051, Khabarovsk, ab. yashch. 1273 [P. O. Box 1273, 680051 KHABAROVSK, Russia]. The diploma costs three rubles. SWLs may receive the diploma.

VHF*UHF*SHF
Edited by S. Bubennikov, RV3DS

"RADIOAURORA."

In late March [1991], ultrashortwave activity began to pick up, and, strange as it seems, it peaked during the summer.

On 13 July, amateurs situated on a line stretching through Marseilles - San Marino - Belgrade - southern Crimea - Gelendzhik were able to have DX contacts. Let us note that on 26 July 1981, the line passed along that [same] geomagnetic parallel. By the way, it was at that time that the European 144-MHz long-distance record of 2142 km was established between G3CHN and LZ2KBI.

[... skipping to second-to-last paragraph of VHF*UHF*SHF ...]

On 9 June 1991, during the contest for the cup of the Central Radio Club of the USSR, UA3V/UA3DAT and UA3RBO heard a single station from the north with the "hissing" aurora tone -- UV1AS.

What was going on in the north? Nothing special. In this regard, the results of the high-latitude radioaurora probing [zondirovaniye] experiment conducted for half a month in October and November of 1990 were revealing. Every evening, from 2100 to 2115 UT, LAØBY, in Tromsø, northern Norway, listened for UA1ZCG in Zapolyarnyy (470 km away) and UA1ZCL in Tumannyy (670 km). An azimuth sector of 320° - 40° and an elevation angle of 10° were used. Despite the use of EME equipment and visual observation of aurora borealis, LAØBY only heard UA1ZCL once, with a weak signal.

p 61: "RECEPTION OF ULTRASHORTWAVE FM STATIONS USING FOREIGN RECEIVERS," by A. Florian, Kiev.

[On converting Japanese and Chinese receivers to the Soviet FM band (65.8 - 73 MHz). A bibliography at the end of the article refers to an article on the same subject entitled "Ultrashortwave Converter," which appeared in RADIO #12/1990 beginning on p 61.[11]]

pp 82 - 88: "RADIO-91." [Index to RADIO magazine during 1991.]

[End of Summary Translation]

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[11]The earlier article pointed out that only the sound portion of the Second Television Program on Channel 5 was audible on the imported receiver's FM band.